

1937

ANNUAL REPORT AND VITAL STATISTICS

**The
Urban District of Hucknall.**

PREPARED BY
WALTER GARSTANG
M.B., Ch.B., (Vict.) L.S.A. (Lond.).

**THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
OF THE DISTRICT.**

IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Hucknall Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Twenty-fourth Annual Report on the Health and Vital Statistics of the Urban District of Hucknall.

The instructions contained in Circular 1650 from the Ministry of Health dealing with Annual Reports have been adhered to as closely as possible.

The amount of work placed upon the Health Department increases annually, and consequently there is a bigger range of subjects needing comment in the Report, which now cannot be completed and presented to you as soon after the end of the year as has been my usual custom.

I have to acknowledge with grateful thanks the information received not only from Officials of the Council concerning the work of their several departments, but also from Officers of other Institutions. And I again take the opportunity of thanking the members of the Health Committee and the Council for their consideration and confidence.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

WALTER GARSTANG.

April 4th, 1938.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4030
Population 1936.	Registrar General's estimate				18630
Population 1937.	Registrar General's estimate				19480
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937)					
	according to Rate Books				5652
Rateable Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	£77,830
Sum represented by a penny rate	.....				£288 13 5
Amount of Poor Law Out Relief					£6612 0 0

The chief industry in the district is Coal Mining, while other industries which manufacture Shetland goods, Hosiery, and Underwear employ female labour. In two of these factories, considerable extensions to their existing premises are under construction.

The Unemployment figures for the past three years are set out in tabular form, and you will notice how much better the position is at the present time. In fact, it is many years since I have been able to give such a heartening report as to trade conditions generally. It certainly appears that the period of acute depression has passed, and it is hoped that this upward tendency will continue during the present and future years. It is unfortunate that the number of unemployed men continues so high, but as I have said in previous reports, this is due to machinery taking the place of manual labour and the outlook for these men is not good.

Particulars of the Number of Persons Unemployed on 13th December, 1937,

As compared with the Two Previous Years.

These particulars were supplied by Mr. C. Woodward, Officer in Charge of the Employment Office, Woodstock Street, Hucknall.

	30/12/35	21/12/36	13/12/37
Total number unemployed	931	850	729
Number of Males unemployed	846	802	667
Number of Females unemployed	34	41	54
Number of Juveniles—			
Boys	39	6	7
Girls	12	1	1
Number of persons partially unemployed (all classes)	1884	696	236
Number of Persons, who were employed on 13/12/37, but who were unemployed some part of the week ending 13/12/37 (all classes)	.....	.....	211

Consequent on the better employment figures, there has been a drop of £555 in the amount paid in Poor Law Out Relief.

			Total	M.	F.
Live Births: Legitimate	.....	.....	311	167	144
Illegitimate	.....	.....	12	4	8

Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population = 17.0

Stillbirths: Legitimate	7	3	4
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Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births = 20.9

Deaths.

Death Rate per 1000 estimated resident population = 12.7

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List)	0
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Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1000 live births	74
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	.....	.....	67
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	.....	.....	250
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	.....	.....	31
,, ,, Measles (all ages)	.....	.....	1
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	.....	.....	1
,, ,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.....	.....	3

POPULATION.

I am estimating the population at 19,000. This figure is arrived at by taking into consideration the excess of births over deaths, and the number of new houses that have been built, excluding those built to rehouse tenants displaced through Slum Clearance and the abatement of Overcrowding.

The Birth Rate is 17.0 per 1000 resident population. This is 1.7 above that for 1936, and I think it is right to assume that this upward trend may be attributed to the higher wages with better living conditions enjoyed during the year. The provisional figure for England and Wales according to the Registrar General's estimate is 14.9.

The Death Rate is 12.7 or 0.7 below that for last year, and may be considered satisfactory taking into account the epidemic of Influenza during the first quarter of the year. This figure will be less than the corrected figure for England and Wales.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 74 per thousand live births, as compared with 67 for last year. The corresponding figure for England and Wales is 58. This increase is entirely due to the number of Infant deaths under 1 month. If you study Table III. the reason for these deaths becomes apparent, viz: Premature Birth and Congenital Malformation. It is a generally accepted fact that in two-thirds of these Premature Births no reason can be assigned, and they have to be

looked upon as unavoidable. Nearly all these prospective mothers had attended the Ante-Natal Clinic, but examination did not yield any evidence that the pregnancy would not go on to term.

STILLBIRTHS.

There were 7 of these. In two, no cause was found, three were due to Prematurity and Malformation, two to difficulties met with during labour.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.

I am pleased to state that this is nil, there being no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis and other diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition.

Other Interesting Features about the causes of deaths generally are that heart and other circulatory diseases account for 83 deaths. This is an increase over last year which is due to a larger number of deaths from Cerebral Hæmorrhage. The deaths from Cancer have risen from 26 to 31, comprising 19 Males and 12 Females. The chief organs affected were Stomach, Intestines, and Rectum in Males, Uterus and Stomach in Females. Tuberculosis deaths show a slight decline from 14 to 11.

55 deaths occurred in people who had reached the age of 75 years and over. Of these, 28 were between 75 and 80, 22 between 80 and 90, and 5 were over 90.

Inquests were held in ten cases, 6 males and 4 females. Deaths were found to be due to Drowning 2, Suicide 2, Accidental Falls 2, Flying Accident 2, Burns 1, and Colliery Accident 1. The percentage of total deaths is 4.6.

Uncertified Deaths numbered 4, the causes being given as Senile Decay 2, Arterio-sclerosis, and Convulsions. The percentage of total deaths is 1.8.

One death was certified by the Coroner after a Post Mortem examination without Inquest, the cause being given as Enteritis. The percentage of total deaths is 0.4.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health (part time):

W. GARSTANG. Duties include charge of the Infant Welfare Centre and Ante-Natal Clinic. Other appointments held are those of Medical Officer of the Rushcliffe (Smallpox) Hospital and Certifying Factory Surgeon for Hucknall and District.

Sanitary Inspectors :

E. H. ADAMS. Has the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and is a member of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

Duties. Sanitary and Meat Inspector. Scavenging Superintendent, Officer appointed under the Housing Acts, Inspector of Petroleum Stores.

R. W. BOOTH. Has the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Duties. General Sanitary Inspection and Clerical Work.

Health Visitors :

MISS D. N. MILES. Qualifications : State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife. Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Duties. Health Visiting and Infant Life Protection Visitor.

One Health Visitor's post has been vacant since October.

It is regrettable that we are unable to fill this vacancy, as too much work is thrown on the present Health Visitor. I do not think it is so much a matter of salary as that there is an absolute shortage of qualified Health Visitors owing to the enormous increase in the number of posts created. It appears to me that it may become necessary to allow the appointment of women not fully trained, as a temporary measure to relieve the present impasse.

As regards work in the Health Department generally, I am convinced that the present Staff is inadequate to carry out the numerous duties now imposed upon it by Statute. The area of the district has been increased, and a very large number of new houses erected. I am pleased to state that this matter is receiving the serious attention of the Council, and hope that it will be found possible to augment the present Staff to some extent.

Ambulance Facilities.

These are satisfactory. Of the two Ambulances maintained by the Local Authority, the new one is in constant use for general purposes, while the old one is used for the transport of infectious cases and emergencies. The local Collieries have their own Ambulances.

Nursing in the Home.

This is provided by the Hucknall and District Nursing Association.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

There are no Treatment Centres or Clinics except those provided at the Infant Welfare Sessions and School Clinics in the new Welfare Centre, and the Orthopædic Clinic in Derbyshire Lane.

HOSPITALS.

All the voluntary Hospitals in Nottingham are within easy reach. Contributions are made to these by all classes of the community. A large number of people receive treatment both as Inpatients and Outpatients at these Hospitals.

The Local Authority has an agreement with the Women's Hospital, Nottingham, for the admission of complicated Maternity cases, and with the Eye Infirmary for treatment of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and other Eye defects in children under School age.

The Rushcliffe Hospital for Smallpox cases only, situated off Watnall Road, is maintained by five Authorities, of whom Hucknall is one.

With regard to other Infectious Diseases there is an arrangement with the Basford R.D.C. for the admission of cases if beds are available. But as the accommodation is limited and the area served enormous, it is often found that there is no room for cases which we should like to send. Therefore I do earnestly hope that the erection of the new Infectious Diseases Hospital for Area No. 5 in the County will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Hucknall is not a Supervising Authority under the new Midwives' Act, so it is not my province to make any statement regarding the Midwifery Service.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services. As foreshadowed in my last Report, additional services have been put into operation during the year.

1. Toddlers' Clinic. This is held once a month at present.
2. Treatment of Minor Ailments. By arrangement with the County Education Authority, cases may be sent to the School Clinic, which is held twice a week.
3. Dental treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and children under school age. Also by arrangement with the Education Authority.
4. A third weekly session for Infant Welfare Consultations was commenced in January, 1938. This has been necessitated by the great increase in the numbers attending these sessions, an increase largely due to the discontinuance of the voluntary Centre held at the premises of the District Nursing Association.

Details of the Maternity and Child Welfare work generally may well be given at this point, to be followed by the Statistics and Report of the Health Visitor.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Sessions are held weekly on Thursday afternoons. 271 women attended on one or more occasions and their attendances came to 539.

This is an increase of 58 women and 114 attendances over the figures for 1936. The total number of births notified was 333, so that 81% of the prospective mothers came to the Clinic. These figures would be even better if 20 births were subtracted, being cases which entered the Nursing Home in Annesley Road from outside districts and which probably had attended other Clinics. The percentage would then be 86, and I consider this figure most excellent and noteworthy.

I referred 11 women to a Consultant, mainly because of Pelvic Contractions. In only one case was it found necessary to admit to the Women's Hospital. Two other cases were admitted to the same Institution, one for Epileptiform attacks and one for adherent Placenta. In the former case it was considered wise to terminate the pregnancy.

Dental Treatment of Children under School Age.

92 cases have been referred to the Dental Officer since this service was commenced. The amount of work now undertaken has made it necessary for further regular sessions to be allotted, and it is hoped to bring this into effect at an early date.

Dental Treatment of Expectant Mothers.

So far this has not proved very popular, only 15 cases being referred during the year. Of these, 3 did not attend for examination, 2, after examination, refused further treatment, and in the other 10 treatment has been completed or is proceeding. I have really found it difficult to persuade women to see the Dental Officer. There is certainly some prejudice against operative interference during pregnancy, and in other cases when the condition of the teeth is not too bad, many women prefer to let things alone unless they have much pain. Another factor which perhaps militates against this service is the cost of Artificial Dentures, which under present arrangements has to be borne by the person concerned. If the Local Authority was prepared to bear the cost of providing these Dentures in approved cases I feel sure that this service would become more effective.

Treatment of Minor Ailments.

21 cases have been referred by myself or the Health Visitor. The majority of these was for Impetigo, others being cases of Eczema, Abrasions, Sprains and Burns.

Toddlers' Clinic.

On the whole, this has justified its existence, but the numbers attending are not such as make it necessary to hold sessions more than once a month. As a matter of fact, I see quite as many Toddlers during the Infant Welfare sessions as I do at the special session. This is understandable, as a mother bringing an infant to the Centre, and accompanied by an older child or two, prefers them seen then rather than make a special visit on another day.

The Infant Welfare sessions themselves have become very overcrowded, hence the necessity for starting a third weekly session on Wed-

nesday afternoons. The Consultative work becomes increasingly onerous, and I am sure that I have to deal with every imaginable complaint that an infant can have. Among other interesting conditions I saw five cases of Stenosis of the Pylorus or Duodenum, three males and two females. These infants were admitted to the Children's Hospital. Four required operation and made a perfect recovery, the other is improving under medical treatment. A large number of children have been sent to the Orthopædic Clinic for Sun Ray or other appropriate treatment.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The following statement has been prepared by Mr. J. Barker, the Honorary Secretary of the Cripples Guild Clinic, to whom I express my thanks :

The Hucknall Urban District Council makes a payment per case attendance towards the cost of the treatment of children under five years of age, at the Julien Cahn Orthopædic Clinic in Derbyshire Lane. During 1937, these payments amounted to £172 0s. 0d. In addition, the Council paid the Maintenance Fees for the treatment of two Hucknall children, both under five years of age, in Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital, which amounted to £182 4s. 6d.

During the year 1937, 82 Hucknall children attended the Cripples Guild Clinic. Of these patients, 40 were boys and 42 were girls. 76 of them were under five years of age at the end of the year, the others reaching school age during the year. Grant was paid by the Council in respect of 64 of the children.

The total number of attendances made for Treatment was 1,733, and 152 additional attendances were made for Examination or Re-examination by the Surgeon. A remarkable feature of the year's work is the very large increase in the number of attendances made for Radiant Heat and Massage Treatment. A comparison of the figures for the two years, 1936 and 1937, is interesting :—

Year	Attendances for Treatment.				Totals
	Examinations by Surgeon	Rad. Heat & Massage	Plaster Treatment	Sun-Ray Treatment	
1936	118	112	192	727	1031
1937	152	524	268	941	1733

The following Table gives the details of the attendances made during 1937 :—

Quarter Ending.	Attendances for Treatment.				Totals
	Examinations by Surgeon	Rad. Heat & Massage	Plaster Treatment	Sun-Ray Treatment	
March 31st	38	55	65	281	401
June 30th	46	120	77	289	486
Sept. 30th	32	123	57	104	284
Dec. 31st	36	226	69	267	562
Totals	152	524	268	941	1733

Miss D. N. Miles has prepared the following Report on the Infant Welfare work generally :—

Number of Births notified	.....	.....	.....	.....	339
Number of Births unnotified	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
Number of Births notified by Doctors	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Number of Births notified by Midwives	.....	.....	.....	.....	337
Number of Cases attended by Doctors (who were engaged) and Midwives	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Number of Cases attended by Midwives alone	.....	.....	.....	.....	234
Number of Cases in which Medical assistance was asked for	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
Number of Stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Number of Twinbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Number of Births transferred to this district	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Number of Births transferred from this district to others	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Number of Families with young children who came to reside in the district	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Number of Families with young children who left the district	.....	.....	.....	.....	39

Systematic Visiting.

Number of first visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	303
Number of subsequent visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	1172
Number of visits to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	1768
Number of visits to expectant mothers	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
Number of visits to cases of Measles and Whooping Cough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75

Infant Welfare Centre.

Number of infants on the Register under 1 year	.....	.....	.....	.....	252
Number of infants on the Register between 1 and 5 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	514

Children Weighed.

Under 1 year (total weighings)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4279
1 to 5 years (total weighings)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3817
Average attendance per session	.....	.....	.....	.....	89

The Infant Welfare work has been carried out as usual. Mothers with young children have been visited periodically in their homes. The attendance at the Centre throughout the year has been satisfactory. This is well shown by the fact that 85% of the babies born during the year have attended the Centre.

Infant Feeding. Breast feeding has been established (with few exceptions) in cases which come under our supervision at the Centre or during visiting. We aim at maintaining this method of feeding, recognising its importance, but find that in some 40% of cases it becomes necessary either to supplement this or find suitable substitutes after the first month or two.

Infant Life Protection. Two families having the care of young foster children have recently come to live in the district. These children are kept under constant supervision, and so far no statutory action has been necessary.

Health Week. October, 1937. On the first three days of this week public attention was drawn to matters affecting the health of the people generally by means of Films, Lectures and Exhibitions held in the Infant Welfare Centre. Since then we have taken part in the National Fitness Campaign by the exhibition of posters and distribution of leaflets received monthly from the Central Council for Health Education.

I am indebted to the ladies of the Voluntary Committee for their valuable assistance in the arrangements of the social events connected with the Welfare work and Health Week programme.

PROVISION OF FRESH MILK OR MILK FOODS UNDER THE COUNCIL'S SCHEME.

The total number of applications received was 216, of which 190 were allowed. The total number of grants made was 1,413, of which 163 were at half cost. The cost of this provision was approximately £700.

The following statement, compiled by Mr. R. B. Gandy, gives details of all Foods, etc., sold or given free at the Infant Welfare Centre.

STATEMENT OF SALES AND FREE ISSUES

Year ended 31st December, 1937.

Class of Goods.	Rate s.-d.	SALES			FREE ISSUES	
		Full Cost	Half Cost	Amount	No.	Value
Maltaline	6	62		1 11 0		
Ovaltine	1.4	925		61 13 4		
Ostermilk	1.7	1753	76	141 15 9	353	27 18 11
Aberdeen Emulsion	1.0	77		3 17 0		
Lactogen	1.5	779	27	56 1 10½	31	2 3 11
Virol 16 oz.	1.7	242		19 3 2		
Virol 8 oz.	10	390		16 5 0		
Virol 4 oz.	6	392		9 16 0		
Cow and Gate	1.7	2710	114	219 1 1	190	15 0 10
Colact	1.7	43		3 8 1		
Trufood	2.0	247		24 14 0		
Ambrosia	1.7	441	65	37 9 8½	1543	122 3 1
Cod Liver Oil	1.5	94		6 13 2		
Farex	11	100		4 11 8		
		8255	282	606 0 10	2117	167 6 9

Value of Supplies at Half Cost 11 1 0

 £178 7 9

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

This has proved satisfactory both in quantity and quality throughout the year.

A complete Analysis of the Water was made on January 8th, 1938, by the Public Analyst for the City of Nottingham, the result of which is as follows:—

“This sample contains per 100,000 parts :

Total Solids dried at 100°C.	.....	.....	24.40
Suspended Matter	.....	.....	trace
Chlorides as chlorine	.....	.....	1.95
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	.....	.....	0.60
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	.....	.....	absent
Free Ammonia	.....	.....	absent
Albuminoid Ammonia	.....	.....	absent
Temporary Hardness	.....	.....	5.00
Permanent Hardness	.....	.....	5.50
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. at 80°F.	.....	.....	0.016
pH value	.....	.....	7.70
Appearance	.....	.....	clear and bright
Odour	.....	.....	nil
Taste and Colour	.....	.....	normal
Total No. of organisms growing on agar at 37°C. in 1 day per c.c.	.....	.....	5
Total No. of organisms growing on agar at 37°C. in 2 days per c.c.	.....	.....	26
Total No. of organisms growing on agar at 21°C. in 3 days per c.c.	.....	.....	29
Bacillus Coli	.....	.....	Absent in 100 c.c.

This sample is of good quality.

(Signed) W. W. Taylor.”

I am indebted to Mr. H. M. Aitchison, the Surveyor and Engineer to the Council, for the following particulars of Water main extensions, Drainage and Sewerage:—

WATER.

During 1937 the following water main extensions have been carried out:—The Brickyard, Thoresby Park Estate, Oakenhall Avenue, Caddaw Avenue, Long Hill Rise, Beauvale Estate, St. John's Crescent, Linby Road, new street off Henry Street, Coronation Road.

Owing to colliery workings in the vicinity of the two reservoirs, consideration has again been given to possible damage from subsidence and the consequences arising therefrom. The old reservoir has again been empty all the year, and a high level has been constantly maintained in the new reservoir. No special actions have been taken in regard to any form of contamination, but I have again every reason to believe the supply has been perfectly satisfactory in quality, and this belief has been confirmed by a recent analysis.

The work done by the Water Wastage Inspector is again proving very valuable in reducing the likelihood of waste, and by this method and close supervision throughout the district, a sufficient supply of water has been maintained throughout the year.

The whole question of the supply of water from the wells, and the distribution throughout the district is receiving the attention of the Council, and the Council has recently decided to have quarterly chemical and bacteriological analyses taken of the drinking water.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Main Sewerage Scheme.

The final drawings and estimates and calculations for this scheme were completed and sent to the Ministry of Health in support of an application for a loan of £53,500.

A special application was made to the Ministry for a length in Watnall Road to be laid in advance of the main scheme. Consent was obtained, and this length was started shortly before Christmas.

Nottingham Road Scheme.

The scheme for the drainage of the Nottingham Road area was submitted to the Ministry, but developments in regard to this scheme have been delayed owing to proposals from the Basford R.D.C. to include in the scheme the drainage of an area in their district at Bestwood village.

At the Sewage Disposal Works the effluent was periodically analysed, and the reports have been uniformly good.

H. M. AITCHISON.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These are small and unimportant but are inspected at intervals every year. This year water from a small brook course which was used for drinking purposes was found on analysis to be polluted. The occupiers of the house were advised as to the necessary steps to be taken to render it fit. Two other brook courses have been cleaned out, and one, polluted by boiler sediment, was reported to the County Rivers Inspector, who is taking appropriate action.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

20 Pail closets were converted to Water closets during 1937, nearly all of which are situated in the Brickyard. The estimated

number of water closets at the end of the year was 5.575, and there were 77 pail closets, of which only three are accessible to a sewer.

SHOPS ACT.

Shops have been visited from time to time during the year. One notice has been served in respect of Sanitary Accommodation. One notice has been complied with.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Five cases have been dealt with informally.

- (a) Grit from Colliery chimneys (matters are now greatly improved).
- (b) Smoke from Dance Hall Chimney (situation still being watched).
- (c) Two complaints of smoke from Greenhouse Chimneys.
- (d) One complaint of smoke from Heating Apparatus at a Factory (advice given as to best methods of stoking, and chimneys are being kept under observation).

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

During the early part of the year a filtration and heating plant was installed at the Public Swimming Baths. This was in operation continually throughout the season and is proving an unqualified success.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

- (i) No. of houses infested—

(a) Council houses	.....	.....	Nil
(b) Other houses	.....	.....	22
- (ii) No. of houses disinfested—

(a) Council houses	.....	.....	Nil
(b) Other houses	.....	.....	22
- (iii) Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs—
 - Spraying with insecticides.
 - Fumigation with sulphur dioxide.
- (iv) Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses—
 - Steam disinfection of bedding, etc.
 - Spraying of other furniture with insecticides.
- (iv) (a) Tenants are instructed to report any signs of re-infestation.
- Occasional inspections are carried out.
- (v) Whether disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority or by a contractor—
 - By the Local Authority.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition and water supply of the public elementary schools continue to be satisfactory.

Any conditions relative to the health of the scholars, and information regarding cases of infectious diseases are promptly remitted to me by the Head Teachers. I find this of great assistance when dealing with outbreaks of illness among these children.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

This is thoroughly covered in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. H. Adams, which is as follows:—

I have pleasure in presenting my eighth Annual Report.

It is gratifying to notice that each year the public are making more and more use of the department.

This is proved by the fact that over 600 people sought my help in one way or another during the year. The chief complaints related to Housing defects, next in order came defective drains. The third highest number of complaints related to other insanitary conditions and the fourth to vermin—the latter included bugs, fleas, blackbeetles, ants and wasps. One-eighth of the complaints received were of a general nature and one half of these were forwarded to other departments.

HOUSING.

As I have already supplied you with full particulars relating to the above, I do not propose to deal with the matter to any length.

Steady progress has been made with the work, but there are still a number of owners or agents who are very slow to comply with notices.

OVERCROWDING.

There is much room for improvement in the methods adopted by the Council in the letting of Council Houses. In view of the fact that there are some 1,300 overcrowded persons living in the town, I am convinced that every application for a house should be scrutinised in the office and only those who have a real need should be granted a house.

All owners of working class property have been supplied with "Permitted Numbers" of the people who may occupy the houses. Out of a total of 5,632 houses in the district, 4,073 have been accurately measured up for this purpose. The total number of overcrowded families disclosed by the Overcrowding Survey was 213. Of this number 41 are no longer overcrowded.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACT, 1923.

No action has been taken under the above Act.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND INFECTION.

Disinfections are carried out as in previous years by fumigation with Formalin Gas. In several instances, bedding was removed to the Council's Steam Disinfector and sterilised. During the year a quantity of bedding was destroyed on request.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Over 1,000 visits were paid to premises where food is prepared, stored or sold. Less food was condemned this year than last year. This is very gratifying. Premises are invariably kept in a clean and wholesome condition. Generally speaking, tradespeople are anxious to comply with the Law and give me every assistance in their power. Each year, milk bottles are more and more in evidence, which in my opinion indicates that the Public are becoming increasingly interested in getting a supply of clean milk. That is all to the good. If the Public will insist on a good standard of milk and that it shall come to them fresh and in a clean condition, they will get it. This also applies to all kinds of food. The Public would be well advised to take a little more notice of the personal cleanliness of the person supplying them with goods. Premises, vehicles, and stalls should be clean, receptacles should be clean and so should a person's hands and clothes when he or she is handling food. As far as possible, food should be delivered in clean wrappings, the practice of using newspapers being a bad one, which should be avoided.

I give below a list of all food surrendered and destroyed during the year, and I am pleased to add that it has not been necessary to resort to seizure on any occasion or to institute any legal proceedings against anyone.

Animals affected	Disease.	No. of carcasses or organs condemned	Weight.			
			Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Cattle	Tuberculosis	14 carcasses	4	15	1	16
"	"	7 fore-quarters	.....	8	3	18
"	"	12 heads	.....	3	0	10
"	"	9 livers	.....	1	0	22
"	"	31 sets of lungs	.....	3	1	19
"	"	various offals	.....	1	0	3
"	Abscesses	8 livers	.....	1	0	15
"	"	2 sets of lungs	.....	.....	1	1
"	Cirrhosis	6 livers	.....	.....	3	13
"	Distomatosis	4 livers	.....	.....	1	24
"	Echinococcus Cysts	1 liver	.....	.....	.....	14
Swine	Tuberculosis	1 carcass	.....	1	2	0
"	"	25 heads	.....	3	1	20
"	"	6 plucks	.....	.....	1	24
"	"	1 collar	.....	.....	.....	14
"	"	various offals	.....	.....	.....	2
"	Rachitis & Anæmia	1 carcass	.....	.....	2	12
Sheep	Moribund	1 carcass	.....	.....	2	24
Total Weight			6	2	2	27

(In lbs. 13,747).

OTHER FOODS.

3 tins of ox tongue.	}	Unsound.
50 lbs. cod fillets.		
2 rabbits.		
12 large tins of fruit.		
1 tin of corned beef.		

The Council has not adopted a system of meat marking under Part III. of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

PARTICULARS OF INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Slaughterhouses.

Number on Register	11
Number of Inspections	14
Infringements of Byelaws, Regulations	0

Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.

Number on Register (a) Retailers	94
(b) Producers	25
Number of inspections	97
Notices served	2
Notices complied with	2

Bakehouses.

Number on Register	8
Number of inspections	28
Number of notices served	0

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

The above Act, which has been in force since 1933 and provides for the effectual stunning of certain animals by means of a mechanical instrument, works smoothly. I find that the instruments are kept in good condition and have not yet heard of an accident happening with any of them.

Two types of instrument are in use, the Temple Cox and the Cash Captive Bolt Pistol. Both appear to be equally effective.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No offensive trades are carried on in the district. Periodical

visits are paid to fish-frying establishments, but there are invariably so well looked after that I have never had cause to complain about them.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

There are 26 Caravans permanently established in the district and a number attended the two annual Wakes. Apart from these, we are seldom called upon to make visits or take action against campers or travelling caravans. It is to be regretted that sites of Clearance Areas should be allowed to become the winter quarters of travelling showmen. I understand that numerous Local Authorities are faced with difficulties such as this. The chief complaint against the showmen is the incessant din which they make nearly every week-end during the winter months.

SANITARY SUPERVISION OF MUSIC HALLS, THEATRES, ETC.

Routine visits have been made to the two local cinemas and three dance halls. They are all well conducted and kept in a clean condition. Additional lavatory accommodation was obtained in one case.

The newest cinema has a mechanically-stoked heating apparatus and this is a wonderful aid to smoke prevention. The interior of this cinema is cleaned by a permanently installed giant vacuum cleaner which ensures that the whole of the germ laden dust and dirt is removed daily. It is then burned on the premises.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Although few complaints were received during the year concerning rats, the usual attack was made on these vermin during Rat Week.

Even though the town seemed rather clear, 12,000 baits were laid, and to my surprise practically all of them were taken. This leads me to assume that there must have been something in the nature of an invasion of the town just prior to Rat Week. Red squills and barium carbonate baits were used, and only one complaint has been received since.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912—1934.

From the information already supplied to you for inclusion in your own report it will be obvious that it has not been found possible to carry out much work under the above Acts. It is essential that this work should not be entirely neglected owing to pressure of other work, as the comfort and well being of many shop assistants may be jeopardized.

SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND NOTICES SERVED.

During the year 609 complaints were received. Of this total

193 related to housing defects and 416 to insanitary conditions. 56 complaints were referred to other departments.

Notices were served under the Housing Act, 1936, as follows:

Section 9 (Informal)	.....	.....	.....	.....	158
Section 9 (Formal)	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Section 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Section 157	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Section 168	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

Result of action taken under the Housing Act, 1936.

Section 9 & 11.					Section 11.	Section 12.
Informal Notices Served.	Informal Notices Complied with.	Statutory Notices served.	Statutory Notices Complied with.	Houses Made Fit.	Houses Demolished.	Houses Closed.
158	84	68	93	170	4	3

Notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936 or the corresponding sections of the repealed Acts, as follows:—

Section 48 (Defective drains)	.....	.....	.....	3
Section 44 (Provision of Sanitary Accommodation)				2
Section 56 (Yard Paving)	.....	.....	.....	5
Section 75 (Dustbins) (Informal)	.....	.....		365
do. do. (Formal)	.....	.....		44
Section 94 (Insanitary conditions) (Informal)	.....			404
do. do. (Formal)	.....			1

**SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS (EXCLUDING
HOUSING ACTS).**

				Informal Notices		Statutory Notices	
				Ser-ved	Com-plied	Ser-ved	Com-plied with
Housing defects	{	To remedy dampness .....	.....	39	33	2	2
		„ repair or renew eaves, gutters	.....			
		and downspouts	.....	7	10		
		„ repair chimney stacks .....	.....	12	8		
		„ provide food stores .....	.....	1	1		
		„ provide handrail to stairs .....	.....	2	2		
		„ repair or renew defective windows	.....	6	6		
		„ „ „ „ doors .....	.....	1	1		
		„ „ „ „ floors .....	.....	1	3		
		„ „ „ „ fireplaces .....	.....	13	11	2	
		„ „ „ „ washcoppers	.....	9	7	1	1
Sanitary conveniences	{	„ cleanse .....	.....	1	1		
		„ repair or renew .....	.....	12	8	1	1
		„ provide additional .....	.....	14	10	2	1
Drains	{	„ cleanse .....	.....	283	274	1	1
		„ repair or renew .....	.....	10	8	1	1
		„ provide additional .....	.....	1	1		
Cesspools	{	„ cleanse .....	.....	4	4		
		„ repair .....	.....	4			
Dustbins		„ renew .....	.....	365	317	48	44
Yard Paving	{	„ cleanse .....	.....	4	4		
		„ repair or renew .....	.....	15	9	5	5
		„ provide additional .....	.....	20	20		
Water supply		„ provide supply .....	.....	4			
Vermin	{	„ cleanse premises .....	.....	3	3		
		„ cleanse persons .....	.....	—	—	
Smoke		„ Abate nuisance arising from .....	.....	2	1		
Cowshed		„ limewash and cleanse .....	.....	1	1		
Factories & workshops		Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or insufficient	.....	3	3		
Rivers & Streams		To cleanse brook courses .....	.....	2	2		
Accumulations or Deposits of Refuse		To remove .....	.....	2	2		

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Collection of Refuse.

This work has now been carried out under my supervision for seven consecutive years. It is work which, in my opinion, receives much undue criticism. Every winter we get a period of bad weather which causes a certain amount of delay and confusion, with the result that people come along and complain that their dustbins have not been emptied for a considerable length of time—which varies according to the imagination of the complainant—but our records seldom show a delay of more than a couple of days. Then there is always delay at holiday times. One day's holiday means that 1,200 bins are left unemptied. This work must be picked up somehow, but it is no easy matter, for the simple reason that all the bins in the town will contain one extra day's refuse, and in consequence will be much heavier to lift, and this tends to slow up the work instead of hastening it as one would wish.

Another factor which the critics never take into consideration is the additional work involved each year by the erection of new houses. When a new estate is developed, it is found to throw the work behind for a few hours each day, so that a person who normally expects his or her dustbin to be emptied on a particular afternoon, suddenly finds that it is being emptied the following morning. It is quite natural, in the circumstances, that the tenant should thereafter regard the work as being a day behind, and it is easy to see what happens when two days' holiday come along as well—complaints are received that the work is three days behind.

At the end of the year 1932 there were approximately 4,600 bins in the town to be emptied each week and a quantity of trade refuse to be removed. All this work was carried out with a number of men and three motor vehicles. To-day there are 6,000 dustbins to be emptied, an increased amount of trade refuse to be picked up and a larger area to be covered, yet the work is still being done with three lorries. Naturally there are more men employed, but that, of course, is inevitable. The increased work by the same number of lorries has only been made possible by purchasing the right type and size of vehicle, the introduction of bin trucks and the adoption of the most suitable system of working. Many people have expressed doubt as to whether the present system is a good one, but I think that the following figures provide a complete answer to the question.

In 1930 the cost of the work was £3,459, equivalent to a 1s. 4·8d. rate in the pound. This year it has cost £3,238 or a rate of 11·44d. in the pound.

It has come to my ears that people have said that the work has been speeded up to such an extent that the men are now having to work much harder. That is not true, for as a matter of fact, man for man, less bins are being emptied each day than in 1932.

The Cleansing Staff consists of a Foreman, 3 drivers, 11 loaders and 2 tip attendants.

The work is carried out on the relay system, bin trucks being employed for bringing out full bins and the Bradford System of Controlled Tipping is in operation.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Table showing costs for the Year ending 31st March, 1938.

	Collection			Disposal			Totals		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Revenue Account.									
Gross expenditure	2700	5	7	538	2	6	3238	8	1
Gross income	50	8	0	12	12	0	63	0	0
Net Cost	2649	17	7	525	10	6	3175	8	1
Net cost per 1000 population	139	9	4	27	13	2	167	2	6
Net cost per head		2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$			6 $\frac{1}{2}$		3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Net cost per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	468	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	19	6	561	16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Net cost per house		9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$		11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$

AMBULANCES.

The two ambulances have been well maintained throughout the year. The General Ambulance has made 503 journeys and the Infectious Disease Ambulance 5 journeys.

MORTUARY.

The Mortuary has been used on three occasions. The Ambulance Driver is responsible for keeping it clean and for the care of instruments. I may say that he carries out the duty very conscientiously, and this may also be said of his care and attention to the Ambulances.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION ACTS, 1928 & 1936.

Licences granted	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Visits and Inspections	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Carbide of Calcium	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil

In conclusion, I would like to thank all members of the Council for the courtesy they have extended to me and all the Officials

of the Council for much valued help throughout the year. While it is difficult to single out any particular help which has special merit, I feel I must mention the valuable statistics placed in my hands from time to time by the Rating and Valuation Officer. These have proved invaluable in computing records, costing, and other ways.

E. H. ADAMS.

HOUSING.

The following particulars are presented in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Act)	275
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	293
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1936	174
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	189
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	61
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	214

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority or their officers	185
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

(1) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	57
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	37
(b) By the Local Authority in default of owners	32
(2) Proceeding under Public Health Acts:—	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

(3)	Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	6
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
(4)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(a)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(b)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4. Housing Act, 1936. Overcrowding:—

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	172
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	196
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	1363
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	15
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	25
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	167
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer may consider it desirable to report	—

The total number of houses erected during the year was 358. Of these the Council was responsible for 52, all of which were to rehouse tenants from Clearance Areas.

The following Tables, with explanations, drawn up by Mr. E. H. Adams, have been brought up-to-date, and show exactly the position re Slum Clearance at the present time. You will notice the projected programme for 1938, which, if confirmed, will just about complete our scheme. And I think that at this stage a halt may well be called, as houses needing attention may easily be dealt with under ordinary procedure. By this means the Overcrowding problem can be tackled more fully and completely. This Act is certainly the most difficult piece of legislation that I have had to deal with, and the more it is gone into the more unworkable it becomes. I can only hope that in the light of our present knowledge drastic amendments may be made for they are badly needed.

REVIEW OF HOUSING PROGRESS SINCE 1930.

Being work carried out under Sections 1, 2, 17, 18, and 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, and Section 9, 10, 11, 25, and 26 of the Housing Act of 1936.

TABLE I.

Sections 1 and 2, Housing Act, 1930.
Sections 25 and 26, Housing Act, 1936.

Area.	Date of Resolution.	Date of Enquiry.	Date of Confirmation.	No. of houses	Number Demolished	Number made fit	No. of Persons Displaced
Gilbert Street	13th July, 1931	19th May, 1932	9th November, 1932	43	39	4	182
Wood Lane (No. 1)	13th March, 1934	23rd October, 1934	31st January, 1935	5	5	0	14
Wood Lane (No. 2)	do.	do.	do.	2	2	0	6
Mellows' Row	do.	do.	do.	8	8	0	27
North Hill	10th April, 1934	do.	do.	9	9	0	27
Lambert Hill	11th December, 1934	14th May, 1935	23rd July, 1935	7	7	0	21
Mill Yard	do.	do.	do.	5	4	(1)	16
Chequers Yard	do.	do.	do.	3	2	0	11
Allen Street (No. 1).	do.	do.	do.	11	11	0	54
Beardall Street (No. 1)	10th December, 1935	16th March, 1937	28th June, 1937	2	0	0	(10)
General Street and Axford's Yard							
Orchard Street	do.	do.	do.	4	0	0	(19)
Portland Road (No. 1)	do.	do.	do.	2	0	0	(2)
Bestwood Road	do.	do.	do.	5	0	0	(19)
Hankin Street (No. 1)	do.	do.	do.	5	0	0	(15)
Hankin Street (No. 2)	do.	do.	do.	2	0	0	(1)
The Connery	do.	do.	do.	2	0	0	(0)
Chapel Street and Half Moon Yard	16th January, 1936	do.	do.	9	0	0	(22)
Beardall Street (No. 2)	11th February, 1936	—	28th June, 1937	6	6	0	(19)
Allen Street (No. 2)	13th July, 1936	16th March, 1937	do.	4	0	0	(6)
Allen Street (No. 3)	do.	do.	do.	3	0	0	(6)
Allen Street (No. 4)	do.	do.	do.	5	0	0	(23)
Allen Street (No. 5)	do.	do.	do.	4	0	0	(15)
Forge Mills				3	0	0	(9)
Portland Road				2			
Millott's Yard				13			
Spring Street				15			
Ball's Yard				3			
Bottom Common				5			
				4			
	Programme for 1938						
Position at the end of Year 1937	28	23	23	194	93	5	524

TABLE II.

Sections 17 and 18, Housing Act,
1930.
Section 9 and 10, Housing Act,
1936.

Informal Action	Number of houses rendered fit	
	Statutory Action	
	By Owners	By Council in default
(84)	(37)	(32)
275	322	65

TABLE III.

Section 19, Housing Act, 1930.
Section 11, Housing Act, 1936.

Notices of Time & Place issued	Under- takings accepted	Demolition Orders made	Houses demolished	No. of houses rendered fit	No. of houses closed	No. of persons re-housed
(43)	(34)	(6)	(4)	(17)	(3)	(21)
170	89	43	31	47	4	131

The lower set of figures denote total since 1930.

N.B.—Figures in brackets relate to work carried out in the Year 1937 only.

Summary of Tables I., II., and III.

Total number of houses made fit by the 31st December, 1937	.....	.....	.....	.....	762
Total number of houses demolished by the 31st December, 1937	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
Total number of persons re-housed by the 31st December, 1937	.....	.....	.....	.....	655
Number of houses under consideration at the end of the year, 1937	.....	.....	.....	.....	253

Overleaf are details of the 253 houses outstanding at the end of the Year.

Of the 253 houses under consideration at the end of the year

54 are awaiting demolition in existing Clearance Areas.

42 are in proposed Clearance Areas.

70 have been considered by your Health Committee under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930. (Section 11, Housing Act, 1936).

87 are the subject of action under Section 17 of the Housing Act of 1930. (Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936).

Of the 70 under Section 19,

17 are awaiting demolition.

Work is proceeding at 14.

Work is not completed and the time limit expired at 5. (These houses are in Levertons Row, Hankin Street).

Undertakings have been accepted in respect of 34.

Of the 87 under Section 17,

Work is proceeding at 16 by owners.

Statutory Notices are to be served on the owners of 24.

Statutory Notices have expired at 31.

Informal Notices have been served but not complied with in respect of 16.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Systematic inspections of Farms and Dairies have been carried out during the year. Very little cause for complaint was found, only four notices being necessary. These were promptly complied with. It has not been necessary to take samples for bacteriological examination. The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, are properly administered.

At the end of the year there were 94 Retailers and 25 Producers on the Register.

Two firms supply Pasteurised Milk for consumption in the district.

Meat and Other Foods.

There are 11 Slaughterhouses in the district. One of these is registered, the others being subject to Annual licences. Slaughterhouses, shops, stalls and places where food is prepared are regularly inspected and have been found clean and wholesome. The following table, giving particulars of carcasses inspected and condemned, is filled up as far as our knowledge goes. Being a new table, much of the information required is not available.

Other details about food inspection, amount of food surrendered and condemned, etc., appear in the report of the Sanitary Inspector, to which your attention is drawn.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows		Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	6	13	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :						
Whole carcasses condemned	9	5	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	20	28	—	—	—	31
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—

ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND
DRUGS ADULTERATION ACT, 1928,
AND OTHER ACTS.

Regulations under this heading are administered by the County Council. Mr. E. Templeman, Chief Inspector, has supplied the following particulars :

The total number of articles purchased or examined by the Inspectors was 82, of which 51 were samples of milk and 4 were Bulk samples of milk taken on appeal to cows. Of these samples of milk 47 were genuine and 4 were deficient. These are shown below with the result of Proceedings—if any—taken against the Vendor.

1.	12.3%	deficient in fat	Cautioned.
2.	8.1%	„ „ „	„
3.	21.3%	„ „ „	No action taken.
4.	7.0%	„ „ „	Cautioned.

Of the 4 Bulk samples of milk, 3 were genuine and 1 deficient, see (3) above.

Samples of 24 other articles were taken. All proved genuine except 1 sample of Gin, which had 4.4 per cent. excess of water. This case was dismissed on payment of 14s. 6d. costs.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Number of samples taken :

Accredited 26. Complied 24. Failed to Comply 2.

Number of informal samples of Milk tested by the
Inspectors by Gerber Tester:

		Correct	Incorrect
Number of samples taken	88	78	10
by " " " submitted by Milk Vendors to the Inspectors	8	4	4

PREVENTION OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of notifications received was 103 as compared with 179 in 1936. Cases of Scarlet Fever dropped from 88 to 24, of Diphtheria from 20 to 1, of Erysipelas from 16 to 11. Cases of Pneumonia increased from 46 to 58, this being due to the epidemic of Influenza in the early part of the year, and the very severe weather experienced during November and December. With the exception of Pneumonia, there were no fatal cases among any of the above mentioned diseases. Eleven deaths were registered as due to Primary Pneumonia (8) and Influenzal Pneumonia (3), the death rate per 1,000 of population being 0.52.

The case of Enteric Fever was notified from the General Hospital, Nottingham, and was transferred to the City Isolation Hospital. Widal's test proved positive for the *Bacillus Typhosus*, which was also isolated from the fæces of the patient. The illness took a normal course, and the patient was discharged after bacteriological tests were negative. The cause of this case remains obscure, as investigations into water, food, drainage, personal habits, and holidays proved abortive.

The case of Dysentery was notified just prior to Christmas Day. The diagnosis rested entirely on clinical evidence, and as the patient returned to work within a fortnight, it must have been a mild attack only. I just say that this is the first case of Dysentery notified to me since my appointment as M.O.H. in 1914.

In all necessary cases, disinfection is carried out fully and completely on receipt of notice that the premises are ready for same, or on removal of patient to hospital. Also families are warned as to the need for keeping "contacts" to themselves until the quarantine period has expired. I am bound to state, however, that with the present type of disease this rule is honoured more in the breach than in the observance.

Puerperal Pyrexia. Two cases were reported, one being admitted to the General Hospital, Nottingham. They were mild in character and complete recovery took place within a short time.

In the following cases Hospital treatment was provided: Scarlet Fever 5, Enteric Fever 1, Puerperal Pyrexia 1, Pneumonia 7, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1. Once again I have to state that the available accommodation for infectious diseases is far short of present requirements. In two cases certainly, Enteric Fever and Scarlet Fever, a very awkward situation arose, which was only relieved by their admission to the Nottingham Isolation Hospital. I am very grateful to Dr. C. Banks, M.O.H. to the Nottingham Corporation, for allowing them to be admitted into that Institution.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. 5 notifications were received. Four of these attended the Nottingham Eye Infirmary as out-patients and recovered with vision unimpaired. The other case, much more severe, was an in-patient and when discharged was totally blind. This infant died soon afterwards very suddenly, the Coroner giving a certificate of death from Acute Enteritis after a post-mortem examination.

Measles. This disease was almost epidemic in January, children under school age and in the infant classes being chiefly affected. It was not severe in type though the rash was very profuse and Bronchitis was a prominent feature. There was 1 death due to Broncho-Pneumonia. The death rate per 1000 population is 0.05.

Whooping Cough. There were a number of cases of this disease during the year, but again the type was of a mild nature, only 1 death taking place. The death rate is similar to that of Measles.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis under Two Years. Three deaths registered, two of which occurred in the Children's Hospital.

Influenza. This disease became epidemic during the last week of 1936. It reached its peak about the middle of February, and then declined with great rapidity. The most noteworthy feature was the number of people attacked, all ages except the very young, being equally affected. In fact I have no hesitation in stating that there were more cases than in any outbreak since that of 1918 and 1919. In this district the type of disease was not very severe, the acute stage in uncomplicated cases only lasting two or three days. Convalescence was slow however, and a return to normal health took several weeks. Pneumonia was not unduly prevalent. Six deaths were registered as due to Influenza itself, and three to Influenzal Pneumonia, this giving a death rate per 1000 population equal to 0.47.

The cases rates per 1000 population of certain infectious diseases are :—

	1937	1936
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.26	4.78
Diphtheria	0.05	1.09
Enteric Fever	0.05	0.05
*Puerperal Fever	0.00	0.00
*Puerperal Pyrexia	0.10	10.30
Erysipelas	0.57	0.87

*These rates are expressed in relation to the number of births registered, that is calculated on a basis of 1000 births (live and still) registered during the year.

The figures are much more favourable than those for 1936. Tables VIII. and IX. will supply any further information.

I have only to state that no action has been taken regarding the use of Measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation, nor is use made of the Shick or Dick tests.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

Age Periods.	*New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmon- ary		Non-Pul- monary.		Pulmon- ary.		Non-Pul- monary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1								
1— 5								
5—10				1	1			1
10—15					1			
15—20			1			1		
20—25	1	1				1		
25—35	1	1			1	1		
35—45	2	2			1	2		
45—55								
55—65	1	1				1		
65 upwards	1							
TOTALS	6	5	1	1	4	6		1

*New cases are to include all primary notifications, and any other NEW cases coming to the knowledge of the M.O.H. during the year.

All the deaths occurred in cases previously notified.

The Death Rate per 1000 population is 0.52.

No action has been necessary under:—

(a) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

(b) Public Health Act, 1925, sec. 62.

The number of cases receiving Sanatorium or other Institutional treatment during the year was 18—Males 8, Females 10.

The number of cases remaining on the Register on Dec. 31st was:—

Males 37, Females 41 (Pulmonary).

Males 19, Females 15 (Non-Pulmonary).

TABLE I. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1937 and previous years.

Name of District: HUCKNALL URBAN.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transfer-able Deaths of Residents registered in the District.	Transfer-able Deaths of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Nett Deaths belong to the District.			
		Uncor-rected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate.			Under 1 Year of age.	At all Ages.		
			Number	Rate.						Number	Rate.	
1932	17410	307	302	17.3	122	6.9	2	42	18	59	162	9.3
1933	17430	277	271	15.5	158	9.0	1	41	27	99	198	11.1
1934	17490	286	279	15.8	137	7.8	2	35	17	60	170	10.9
1935	18260	286	285	15.7	160	9.8	3	40	24	84	197	12.2
1936	18630	306	282	15.3	163	8.8	3	60	19	67	220	13.4
1937	19480	327	323	17.0	160	8.4	2	59	24	74	217	12.7

TABLE II. Causes of Death in HUCKNALL
URBAN DISTRICT, 1937.

Causes of Death.						Males	Females
All Causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	103
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	.....				
2.	Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....		1
3.	Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.	Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	.....		1
5.	Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....
6.	Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
7.	Encephalitis lethargica	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	.....	.....	.....	.....
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	.....				3	5
10.	Other Tuberculosis Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
11.	Syphilis	.....	.....	.....	.....
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	.....	.....	.....	.....
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	12
14.	Diabetes	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20
16.	Heart Disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	22
17.	Aneurysm	.....	.....	.....	.....
18.	Other circulatory diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
19.	Bronchitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
20.	Pneumonia (All forms)	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5
21.	Other respiratory diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....		1
22.	Peptic Ulcer	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
23.	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
24.	Appendicitis	.....	.....	.....	.....
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
26.	Other diseases of Liver, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
27.	Other digestive diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
29.	Puerperal sepsis	.....	.....	.....	.....
30.	Other puerperal causes	.....	.....	.....	.....
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth malformation, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3
32.	Senility	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9
33.	Suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....		2
34.	Other violence	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2
35.	Other defined diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	.....				
Deaths of infants under 1 year	<div> <div>Total</div> <div>Legitimate</div> <div>Illegitimate</div> </div>					18	6
						15	6
						3	

TABLE III. INFANT MORTALITY, 1937.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various periods
under 1 Year of Age.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks' and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 1 year.	Totals.
Premature Birth	4	3			7	2				9
Congenital Malformation	1		1		2					2
Atelectasis	1				1					1
Icterus Neonatorum.	1				1					1
Pneumonia						1		2		3
Bronchitis						1				1
Malnutrition							1			1
Convulsions	1				1		1			2
Diarrhoea				1	1		1	1		3
Whooping Cough.....									1	1
TOTALS	8	3	1	1	13	4	3	3	1	24

TABLE IV. SHOWING NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS
registered in the District each Month.

1937.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
	Legiti- mate.	Illegit- imate.	Legiti- mate.	Illegit- imate.	
January	17		7		24
February	17	1	6		24
March	16		9	1	26
April	22		18		40
May	8		11	2	21
June	13		12		25
July	16	2	24	2	44
August	12		8		20
September	14		11	2	27
October	17		14		31
November	7		12		19
December	10	1	14	1	26
TOTAL	169	4	146	8	327

This total is not corrected for Inward and Outward
Transferable Births.

TABLE V. Total Notifications of Births for
each Ward during 1937.

1937	East Ward.	West Ward.	North Ward.	Total.
January	10	4	10	24
February	7	3	8	18
March	21	10	15	46
April	6	7	13	26
May	11	1	12	24
June	9	5	17	31
July	5	10	6	21
August	8	10	19	37
September	8	10	10	28
October	8	12	5	25
November	6	5	8	19
December	17	12	11	40
TOTAL	116	89	134	339

TABLE VI. Showing the Number of Deaths registered
in the District each month classified
as to sex and Wards.

1937.	Male	Female	Total	East Ward	West Ward	North Ward
January	3	8	11	3	3	5
February	10	6	16	6	2	8
March	9	6	15	3	4	8
April	4	4	8	3	1	4
May	8	4	12	4	1	7
June	5	1	6	2	2	2
July	7	6	13	3	8	2
August	9	9	18	7	2	9
September	11	1	12	4	4	4
October	1	5	6	2	1	3
November	3	12	15	4	8	3
December	9	19	28	13	5	10
TOTAL	79	81	160	54	41	65

TABLE VII. Ages at which Death occurred.

1937 Age Groups.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS.
Under 1 year		2	3	1	2	2	7	2	2			3	24
1 and under 2	1			1									2
2 „ „ 5			1						1				2
5 „ „ 15	2								1				3
15 „ „ 25	1		2		2	2		1					8
25 „ „ 45	1	2	2	2	1			2	2		1		13
45 „ „ 65	4	7	3	5	4	7		7	2	3	6	10	58
65 „ „ 75	5	7	4	2	7	1	3	5	4	4	2	8	52
75 and over	4	6	6	2	2	3	5	4	4	2	7	10	55
Totals	18	24	21	13	18	15	15	21	16	9	16	31	217

Corrected for Inward and Outward Transferable Deaths.

TABLE VIII. Showing Monthly Notifications
of Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS.
Scarlet Fever	3	2	2	3	2	2			2	2	2	4	24
Diphtheria	1												1
Enteric Fever										1			1
Puerperal Pyrexia											2		2
Dysentery												1	1
Pneumonia	14	11	3	8	7			3	2	4	1	5	58
Erysipelas	3	2		1			1	1		2		1	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	1					1					5
Totals	23	16	6	12	9	2	1	5	4	9	5	11	103

TABLE IX. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1937.
Hucknall Urban District.

Notifiable Disease.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.													Total cases notified in each Locality.	Total cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.																	
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards						
Scarlet Fever	24			2		3	9	6	4						5	11	5		
Diphtheria	1									1						8	1		
Enteric Fever	1								1						1		1		
Puerperal Pyrexia	2								2							1	1	1	
Dysentery	1													1					
Pneumonia	58	2	4	2	1	2	6	3	8	5	16	7			18	14	26	7	
Erysipelas	11					1	1			1	7	1			3	5	3		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5													3		2	1	
TOTALS	103	7	4	2	3	2	10	13	8	15	7	24	8		31	29	43	15	
																			11

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the
Administration of the Factory and
Workshop Act, 1901.**

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories	17	1	1
Workshops	32	2	0
Workplaces	9	0	0
Total ...	58	3	0

2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.	Number of defects Found. Remedied.		Referred to H.M. Inspector.
Want of cleanliness ...	1	1	0
Sanitary accommodation:			
Unsuitable or defective	2	1	0
Not separate for sexes	1	0	0
Total ...	4	2	0

3.—Unregistered Workshops.

Hosiers	...	...	10
Milliners	...	...	4
Tailors	...	...	7
Boot Repairers	...	...	27
Shetland Goods	...	...	6
Cigar Factories	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	8
Garages	...	...	9
Printers	...	...	4
Joiners and Builders	...	...	12
Plumbers	...	...	4
Wheelwrights	...	...	2
Fish Friers	...	...	21
Mineral Water Manufacturers	...	...	3
Others, various	...	...	17

4.—Homework.

Nature of work, wearing
 apparel, etc.:

Lists from Employers twice a year	...	1
Number of outworkers	...	79
Notices	...	1

5.—Other Matters.

Number of notices from H.M. Factory Inspector ..	4
Number complied with	2
Number in hand	2

(These 4 Notices were concerned with Sanitary Accommodation).

WALTER GARSTANG,
M.O.H.

